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## I.—THE EPHEBIC INSCRIPTION OF C. I. G. 282, LEBAS, ATTIQUE 560, AND C. I. A. iii. 1079.

The inscription, of which a photograph, reproduced by the artotype process, is here presented, has already been published by Boeckh, C. I. G. 282, by Lebas, Attique 560, and by Dittenberger, C. I. A. iii. 1079. All these publications are from a copy made by Fourmont at Athens (*ex schedis Fourmonti*), but containing so many errors that the inscription has been thought worthy of republication in the present form. The stone has been in the possession of Columbia College, New York, for forty-five years at least. How it was acquired, or when, I have not succeeded in determining with certainty. Fourmont's copy may have been made before the stone was properly cleaned; certain it is that many of his errors are best accounted for on this supposition, inasmuch as the correct readings are now very plain upon the stone, and confirm in the main the conjectures of the editors.

The stone is of fine-grained marble,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  in width, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  thick on one side,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  on the other. The inscribed portion is  $10\frac{1}{4} \times 8$  inches. It is not written  $\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\chi\eta\delta\acute{o}\nu$ . Not only do the lines vary somewhat in length, but the letters vary considerably in size, and the spaces also between the letters. With the exception of the heading and the last line, the complete lines have from 17 to 25 letters, averaging 22. The words of the same line are mostly separated by a distinct dot, or a cut, half the length of the ordinary letters. Only a few of these have been destroyed; in some places they were never cut.

The inscription is agonistic. A certain Philistion gained a victory in boxing at the games celebrated in honor of Germanicus,

and erected this stone, commemorating at the same time a number of his friends and fellow athletes.

Boeckh assigned the inscription to the time of Caracalla, 211-217 A. D., judging from the uncial form of the M, and the narrow-bodied  $\theta$  which he found in Fourmont's copy, but which does not exist on the stone; and furthermore, from his belief that the Germanic games were founded by Caracalla. Meier, *Com. Epigr.* p. 80, followed Boeckh. Dittenberger (*De Ephebis Atticis*, 1863) proved the existence of these games in the time of Trajan, and the inscription of C. I. A. iii. 1096 carries them back to 112 A. D. It was conjectured by Boeckh that our inscription contained an allusion to the games, but, as will be seen below, it still remained till the present time for conjecture to give place to certainty. The possibility of determining the exact date of the inscription was secured to us by one of those strange chances which sometimes preserve the insignificant while the really important may pass into utter oblivion. When Phlegon of Tralles, a freedman of Hadrian, was gathering material for his *Book of Marvels*, he found and noted the statement that an androgynos was born at Antiochia ad Maeandrum, when Antipater was archon at Athens and M. Vinicius and T. Statilius Taurus Corvinus were consuls at Rome. The year of these consuls is known, A. D. 45, and by a comparison of our inscription with those of other periods it was settled by Neubauer (*Commentationes Epigraphicae*, pp. 144-5) that the archon Antipater on our stone must be the Antipater mentioned by Phlegon. It cannot belong to the age of Hadrian, because then the Ephebi are no longer called *φίλοι, γοργοί, γνήσιοι*: the distinction between Athenians and *peregrini* is accurately made; and the Athenian Ephebi are reckoned according to tribes: all of which usages are quite different in this and another inscription (C. I. A. iii. 1080) containing the same archon's name. The modes of expression are also different. On the other hand, the Antipater inscriptions do agree in all particulars with those of the Claudian age. To this conclusion of Neubauer's, Dittenberger now assents (C. I. A. iii. 1079; also Dumont, *L'Éphébie Attique*, II. p. 112), and the date may be regarded as fixed.

We will now proceed to point out the cases where the stone rectifies the transcript of Fourmont, and confirms or corrects the restorations of Boeckh (C. I. G.), and Dittenberger (C. I. A.)

Line 1. B. and D. print the heading ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ to the extreme right of the line, as if something was lost before it, and B. supplies

Ἀγαθὴ τύχη *vel* θεοῖς, τύχη : D., Νίκη. This is corrected by a glance at the plate.

2. B. says, *Dele alterum* N; D. supplies ν(εωτέρου), from the similar inscription C. I. A. iii. 1080, where NE is written. As may be seen, a half-sized uncial E is plainly visible on the stone, within and above the opening of the N, as well as the division mark after it. Cf. C. I. A. iii. 1054, 1062.

4. The Π of ΠΑΙΔΟΤΡΙΒΟΥΝΤΟΣ is quite destroyed on the stone.—After TO B. places . . . . ; D. supplies [γ'] from C. I. A. iii. 1080, which reads ΠΑΙΔΟΤΡΙΒΟΥΝΤΟΣ ΔΙΟΤΕΙΜΟΥ ΤΟ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ. The Γ is plainly cut on the stone, with the division mark before it.

5. ΔΙΟΤ . . ΙΜΟΥ, F.; Διοτ[ε]ίμου, B., D. The lower part of the E is marred, but more than half remains.

6. ΦΙΛΟΙ, F.; [φι]λοι, B., D. The rather prominent division mark before ΦΙΛΟΙ may have misled F.; but it is more likely that there was an unconscious transposition. ΦΙΛΟΙ is perfect on the stone.

9. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΣ, F.; Δημήτρ[ι]ος, B., D.—Μάρκος Ἀνθος, B.; Μάρκος, Ἀνθος, D. The division mark between is deep and round.

10. ΕΤΣΙΔΩΡΟΣ, F.; Ε[τ]σίδωρος, B., D. I, perfectly plain. F. misled by the mark of horizontal alignment which is here very conspicuous, as often in this part of the stone. To this, over the line of separation, is due the following Τ of F.—ΟΙΝΟΨ, unreasonably queried by B.—ΘΕΜΙΣΤΑ, F.; Θεμιστα. . . B.; Θεμιστᾶ[s], D. The Σ is destroyed on the stone.

11. ΥΓΕΝΟΣ, F.; ὕγε[τ]νος, B., D. It is the γ that is almost destroyed, not the I.

13. F. has the division mark after ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΣ too long, as if I.—ΓΡΙΜΟΣ, F.; Γρίμος, B.; [Π]ρίμος, D. The upper part of Π is still visible.

14. ΑΕΠΑΣ, F.; Ἀελπᾶς, B.; Ἀελπᾶς (?), D. The Pape-Benseler Lex. also queries the name Ἀελπᾶς. But F. was right without a doubt.

15. ΠΡΩΤΑΣ: about half of the initial letter is preserved.

16. ΑΚ\ΝΤΑΣ, F.; Α[μ]ύντας, B., D. The Μ is but slightly marred. Its whole contour is easily seen.

17. ΠΡΟΤΟΜΙΣ, F.; Πρότομις (?), B.; Πρότομις, D. ΠΡΟΤΑΝΙΣ is perfectly clear; cf. Πρότανις, C. I. A. iii. 1080.—ΔΙΟΝΥΣΦΥΣΙΣ, F.; Διονυσ . . . , . . B.; Διονῦς, Φύσις (?), D. There is no doubt about the two words on the stone, but there is no division mark.

19. ΗΡΑΚΕΩΝ, F. (B.); ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΝ, F. (D.) D.'s version of F. is correct.

22. Γάιος Μηνᾶς, B.; Γάιος, Μηνᾶς, D.; a space separates the two words, but no division mark.—ΚΑΡ . . . ΡΑΣ, F.; Καρ . . . . . ρας, B.; Καρ . . . . . ρας, D. After ΚΑΡ are to be seen the remains apparently of a Π . . , and before ΡΑΣ of Ρ; hence I propose ΚΑΡ[ΠΟΣ ΠΥΡ]ΡΑΣ to fill the gap.

23. ΑΝΤΑΣ, F.; 'Αντ[ι]ας (?), B.; 'Αντᾶς, D.; the last is right.— . . . . ΠΙΜΟΣ, F.; . . . . . , . . . . . πιμος, B.; . . . . . , . . . . . πιμος, D.; now the stone shows plainly only ΙΜΟΣ, with a curve before it that can belong, as it seems, to nothing but Π. Still, there is a chipping of the stone here which is more recent than any other break, and may have happened since F. saw it. But the curve cannot have belonged to Π.

24. ΠΥΓΜ . . . , F.; πυγμ[ῆ νικήσας ἐν τοῖς Γερ], B.; the same is supplied by D. with the exception of ἐν. ΓΕΡ is visible at the end of the line, ΕΡ well cut, Γ faint but clear, except in the lower part which is chipped away.

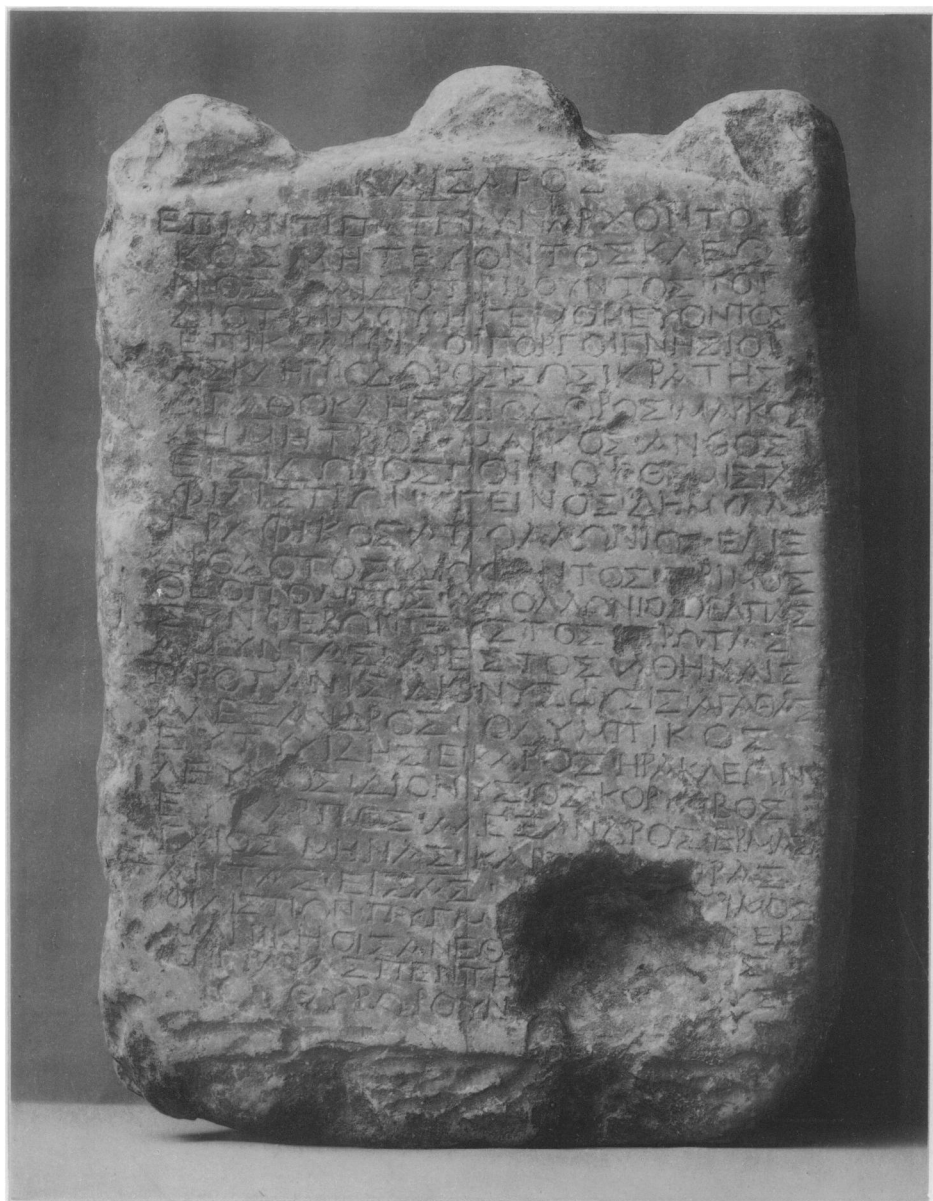
25. ΑΝΕΘ . . . , F.; ἀνέθ[ηκεν], B., D.; but Σ is seen at the end of the line.

26. ΕΝΓΡΑΨΟΣΠΕΝΤΗ, F.; ἐνγράφ[α]ς . . . . . [διὰ ?], B.; ἐνγραφ[φ]ος (?) πεντη . . . . D. ΥΣ well cut at end of line, with trace of an apparent ο before it.

27. ΘΥΡΩΡΟΥΝ . . . . . F.; Θυρωροῦ Ν . . . . . , B.; Θυρωροῦν[τος τοῦ δέινος], D. Υ, with traces of color in the cut, as in some other letters, stands at the end of the line.

It will be observed that in line 24 (accepting the emendations already made), it is said that Philistion, having proved victor in boxing, erected (the stone), having inscribed πεντη . . . , which must be πεντήκοντα; and I propose to fill the gap by supplying ἀνέθηκεν φίλους ἐνγράφας πεντήκοντα ἰδίους.<sup>1</sup> For, on counting up the names in the catalogue, they are seen to be 52, if two names be supplied in line 23 as B. and D. suggest. But by rejecting Philistion's own name in line 11, and inserting a long name in line 23, or by regarding Γάιος Μηνᾶς as the name of one person, with B., the number 50 is exactly made out, as seems to be required by πεντήκοντα. For the proper name in line 23 the difficulty of substitution is increased by the letter preceding ΙΜΟΣ. If it was Π, as F. wrote, the word might be something like Θεοπόμπιμος. Although I find no such proper name, I see no

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Εἰσίων φίλους ἰδίους καὶ συνεφήβους [τειμήσας] ἀνέθηκεν, C. I. A. iii. 1089; 1102, 1105.



reason why it might not exist. Or if ΙΜΟΣ alone remains for us, it might be Προσδόκιμος or Πολύτειμος. If Ρ precedes ΙΜΟΣ, it might be Παντέριμος. The last line is to be read *θυρωροῦντος Σπόρου*, since we have *θυρωρὸς Σπόρος* in C. I. A. iii. 1080, which thus begins with the same magistrates and masters, and ends with the same door-keeper, and in addition contains the following names of our inscription : *Διόδωρος, Μᾶρκος, Δημήτριος, Δημυλᾶς, Γραφικός, Ἀπολλώνιος, Διόφαντος, Πρίμος, Συνφέρων, Ἀρεστος, Πρύτανις, Ἀγαθᾶς, Ὀλυμπικός, Εὔκαρος, Ἡρακλέων, Λεύκιος, Διονύσιος, Ἑρμᾶς, Γάϊος, Εἰσᾶς*. The inscription then, will read thus :

Καίσαρος.

- Ἐπὶ Ἀντιπάτρου νε(ωτέρου) ἄρχοντος,  
 κοσμητέοντος Κλέω-  
 νος, [π]αιδοτριβοῦντος τὸ γ'  
 5. Διοτείμου, ἡγεμονεύοντος  
 Ἐπικτᾶ, φίλοι γοργοὶ γνήσιοι.  
 Ἀσκληπιύδωρος, Σωσικράτης,  
 Ἀγαθοκλῆς, Διόδωρος, Μᾶρκος,  
 Δημήτριος, Μᾶρκος, Ἄνθος,  
 10. Εἰσίδωρος, Οἶνον, Θεμιστᾶ[ς],  
 Φιλιστίων, Ὑγείνος, Δημυλᾶς,  
 Γραφικός, Ἀπολλώνιος, Ἐλιξ,  
 Διόδοτος, Διόφαντος, Πρίμος,  
 Θεόπομπος, Ἀπολλώνιος, Ἀελπᾶς,  
 15. Συνφέρων, Ξύστος, Πρωτᾶς,  
 Ἀμύντας, Ἀρεστος, Ἀθήναις,  
 Πρότανις, Διονῦς, Φύσις, Ἀγαθᾶς,  
 Ἀλέξανδρος, Ὀλυμπικός,  
 Εὐτυχίδης, Εὔκαρος, Ἡρακλέων,  
 20. Λεύκιος, Διονύσιος, Κόρυνβος,  
 Εὔκαρος, Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑρμᾶς,  
 Γάϊος Μηνᾶς, Κάρ[πος, Πυρ]ρᾶς,  
 Ἄντᾶς, Εἰσᾶς, . . . . ιμος.  
 Φιλιστίων πυγμ[ῇ νικήσας] Γερ-  
 25. μανικήοις ἀνέθ[ηκεν · φίλου]ς  
 ἐνγράψας πεντή[κοντα ἰδίω]ς  
 θυρωροῦν[τος Σπόρου]ς.

## II.

Columbia College also possesses a mortuary stela, which is supposed to have been brought here at the same time as the inscription from Athens; but its provenance is unknown. It is surmounted by an ornamental *fastigium*, below which, in a sunken panel, are carved two figures, a man standing, full face, clad in a toga which envelops his right arm and is slightly lifted by the left hand hanging by his side. His height is 16½ inches. Beside him, on his right, stands a boy with side face uplifted to the man, his right arm thrown across the breast to rest on the left shoulder, the other arm crossed over his girdle. A short tunic descends to his knees. His height is 7½ inches. Below the figures is engraved the following inscription:

ΔΕΚΜ. Α

ΧΡΗΣΤΕ

ΧΑΙΡΕ

Δεκμέα χρηστὲ χαῖρε.

The last letters of the first line are badly worn, but some traces still remain from which the restoration appears the only possible one. The Α is pretty well defined, and has the v-bar.

The entire length of the stela, including the ornament of the *fastigium*, is 35 inches, the height at the sides 27½ inches, width 15 to 16½ inches, thickness 5 to 5½ inches. The stone is a coarse whitish marble, and while the general shape is well proportioned and pleasing, the carving is sepulchral.

A. C. MERRIAM.